

Amusements.

AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN—Vaudville.
CASINO—The Merry World—7 to 12—Roof Garden.
COLUMBIAN THEATRE—A Ride for Life.
EDEN MUSEUM—Concert.
GARDEN THEATRE—8-11—Trinity.
HERALD SQUARE—Kismet.
HOLLYWOOD THEATRE—The People's Money.
KOSHER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN—Vaudville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—8-11—Vaudville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Day and Evening—Madame.
Merry Making—Palm's Carnival of Fire.
PAUL CHOCORUS—4 p. m.—Bosch.
STANDARD THEATRE—8-10—Dorothy.
TERRACE GARDEN—8-10—Desauer.
TONY PASTORIS—8-10—Vaudville.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN—Advices from Shanghai state that Liu Ping Chang, Viceroy of Sze-Chuen, has been appointed Imperial High Commissioner to conduct the Ku-Cheng investigation. The editor of the "Svoboda" of Sofia, who charged Prince Ferdinand with direct complicity in the murder of M. Stambouloff, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Rafael Rosas Castaner, the leader of the uprising in Rosario, Spain, has been arrested. Dr. J. M. Mott, formerly Hawaiian Minister in Washington, died in Honolulu.
DOMESTIC—Active preparations for a desperate battle in Wednesday's State Convention are being made by the Quay and Hastings forces in Pennsylvania. The State Department is said to be dissatisfied with the lack of energy shown by Ambassador Rust in pressing the case of ex-Consul Waller. Carr Neil, of Chicago, defeated Malcolm O. Chase in the Newport tennis tournament. The Defender is ready to have her new mast stepped in Bristol. T. C. Platt was chosen to head the list of delegates to the Republican State Convention from Tioga County. The Peace Congress at Mystic, Conn., came to an end.
CITY AND SUBURBAN—Cardinal Gibbons arrived here on the Cunard steamship Campana, and talked of his visit to Rome. Two persons, a man and a little child, were killed by the trolley in Brooklyn. The Ellis Island officials declined to take the stowaway passengers off the Campana until today, and the Cunard officials sent a protest to Washington. Frederick B. House, counsel for the Wine, Beer and Liquor Dealers' Association, announced in Recorder Goff's Court that the Excise Committee of the association had adopted resolutions urging general closing of saloons on Sundays. Mayor Strong denied that he had changed his view regarding a rapid transit scheme, and said he was not opposed to an underground road. Winner at Aqueduct: Venitia II, Amerc. Inquirendo, Logan, Chiswick, Sir Dixon, Jr. New-York defeated St. Louis at baseball by a score of 7 to 4; Brooklyn defeated Pittsburgh by a score of 7 to 6. The stock market was dull and narrow.
THE WEATHER—Forecast for to-day: Fair and southerly winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 88 degrees; lowest, 65 degrees.

The return from Europe of Cardinal Gibbons is a matter of deep interest to millions of people in the United States, who will be glad to know that he has benefited in health by his trip abroad, which has extended over four months. While in Rome the Cardinal saw a good deal of the Pope, whom he found apparently more vigorous than eight years ago, genial and vivacious in conversation and deeply interested in American affairs. The Cardinal's journeys took him over several of the European countries, and the interesting chat with him reported in another column shows that his powers of keen observation and incisive comment are as alert as if he were serving his apprenticeship in European travel.

A thorough examination of the ruins of the Ireland building was made yesterday by the Coroner's jury. The concrete and the sunken pillar were removed, and the old wellhole or cistern was fully exposed to view. That this was an important factor in the collapse seems clear. The concrete was laid partly on the wall of the cistern and partly on the earth. As the earth was the more yielding, the pressure was unevenly distributed, the concrete cracked and gave way, the pillar was thrown out of place and the ruin of the building followed. So much was made plain by yesterday's explorations; but the responsibility for such a state of things as was disclosed is by no means cleared up as yet. The Coroner's jury is doing its work well, but at the best it can make only a beginning.

The liquor-dealers have virtually given up the fight. It was announced in the Court of General Sessions yesterday by the counsel of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association of New-York that the Excise Committee of that body had adopted a resolution providing that after September 1 all members of the association shall close their places of business on Sunday, under penalty of forfeiting their membership. The report of the committee will be acted upon at a meeting of the association next Tuesday. In all probability it will be adopted; and its effect upon saloonkeepers not members of the association will be controlling, doubtless, in most cases. The liquor forces have surrendered, and the demonstration that the law can be enforced is complete.

There was ample reason for the emphatic protest entered on behalf of the Cunard Company against the inhuman conduct of the officials at Ellis Island who refused to inspect the immigrants arriving yesterday on the Campana, which reached her pier at 2:45 p. m. The Ellis Island people demurred at establishing a bad

precedent, and in consequence over 700 men, women and children were compelled to spend a hot afternoon and night in the steerage of the ship. This is an outrage without a shadow of excuse. There was ample time to inspect these passengers and let them go ashore, and even if the officials had been compelled to work a few minutes overtime that would have been no great matter. They ought to be called sharply to account, and a repetition of such a brutal performance should be impossible.

Mayor Strong gave a prompt denial to the report put in circulation yesterday that he had changed his mind on the rapid-transit question and was opposed to an underground system. His opinions have undergone no change, but he says he has met some people in the city who do not think underground transit will be popular. There is, judging from the figures furnished by the Controller's office, no reason in the financial condition of the city to prevent the investment of \$55,000,000 in a rapid-transit system; and there is not the slightest expectation that that sum will be exceeded. The baseless report served a good purpose in drawing out from the counsel of the Rapid Transit Commission the reason why rapid-transit affairs are at a standstill, at least on the surface. In view of the changes in the courts made by the new Constitution, there is a question as to the jurisdiction of the General Term as respects rapid-transit proceedings. This question is to be passed on by the Court of Appeals, whose decision is expected by October 15.

WATCH AND PROD COLONEL FELLOWS.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of the fallen building is being conducted in an intelligent and satisfactory manner. Eight men have been put under arrest already and are held in jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, and the probabilities are that several more will be added to the list. The Coroner and the jury men are attentive to their duty, unsparing of pains and plainly resolved to ascertain and declare the whole truth about a shameful affair. Thus far the initial process of justice has accomplished all that could be expected, and we believe it will be well finished. But it is not too soon to ask what is to follow. It has been plain from the very outset that this was a case not only for investigation but for prosecution. The disaster was not due in the smallest degree to any natural conditions which could not be forecast and guarded against. There was not even the miserable excuse of a high wind or excessive rainfall to be pleaded in behalf of those responsibly employed in the work of construction. The building fell down because it had been fraudulently built, and at the moment of its collapse the officers of the law became charged with the imperative duty of bringing the guilty to justice. That one or more persons were guilty was indisputable; the only doubt was whether they could be identified and legally convicted.

The task of identification is not completed, but a point has been reached at which the features of several reckless transgressors are pretty clearly recognizable, and it is impossible to doubt that a Grand Jury will soon cut out for the District Attorney as important a piece of work as he has ever been called on to undertake. The question is, What will he do with it? Long acquaintance with Colonel Fellows suggests the expectation that he will do far less than his duty, unless he is kept constantly under the spur of public opinion; while his conduct in the matter of the fatal Orchard-st. disaster last March warrants the belief that he is capable of complete neglect. The indictments found in that case have been kept in his pigeon-hole ever since, and he has never been able to invent a decent excuse for his failure to prosecute them. We regard it as far more important that men charged with criminal neglect of this sort and having such consequences should be promptly and zealously tried than that offenses for which an even severer penalty is prescribed should be quickly punished. A case of murder in the first degree is scarcely if at all entitled to precedence over indictments for such a crime as the West Broadway wreck.

In this as in other matters the District Attorney can be compelled by public sentiment to do his duty. He and his staff are not lacking in ability. If the community becomes indifferent, the skill and vigor which he has at command may never be called into action. The obligation to punish the knaves who took fifteen lives and brought scores of innocent persons to deep grief and destitution grows stronger every day. It becomes more and more clear that there was a practical conspiracy to violate the law in greedy disregard of the probable consequences. The law must be vindicated.

MORE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

Rioting against foreigners has broken out anew in China, this time near one of the chief cities and treaty ports of the Empire. That is not at all surprising. Indeed, it is exactly what was to be expected. The way has been prepared for it by the Chinese Government itself. The official refusal to let foreign Governments be represented at the Inquest at Ku-Cheng may not have been intended as an incitement to further outrages, but there is little doubt that it practically was such an incitement, and a very direct and forcible one. Especially did it become so when the Government committed the management of the inquest to the very man who is chiefly responsible for the outrages. The Chinese are slow in some things, but not in taking hints. When the lawless classes in one city commit outrages and the authorities refuse to punish them, their friends in other cities are ready and quick to emulate their example. Had the Government promptly entered upon an open inquest, without fear or favor, at Ku-Cheng, there would be no trouble now at Foo-Chow, nor fear of it at Canton. As it is, there seems no reason why riots against foreigners should not occur in every city of the Empire in which foreigners are to be found.

The manner in which such outrages are brought about, and the attitude of the Government toward them, are well described in an article on another page of today's paper. It relates for the first time in this country the full story of the riots in the Province of Sze-Chuen, in May last. There appears to be no room left for doubting that those riots were directly incited by the former Viceroy of the Province, who, though he had been dismissed from office for malfeasance, remained in practical authority. That same ex-Viceroy, Liu Ping Chang, has now been sent by the Imperial Government to Ku-Cheng to investigate the massacre there!

The familiar means employed since at Ku-Cheng, at Foo-Chow and at Canton were used at Cheng-Tu to stir up the ignorant rabble, namely, lying placards and pamphlets, and extravagant tales of Christian wickedness and murderous practices. When the authorities were called on for protection they were slack in giving it, and the troops themselves joined in the rioting and pillaging. The missionaries were not permitted to use the telegraph to send news of their plight to the United States Consul from sending dispatches. Finally, after peace was restored, Chinese papers at Shanghai and elsewhere printed outrageously false accounts of the trouble, well calculated to foment further hostilities toward foreigners.

The rioting at Foo-Chow is said to have begun with the destruction of an American mission school near that city. Thence it has extended throughout the city, and it is now directed not

against missionaries alone, but against all foreigners. "Drive out the foreign devil!" is the cry of the mobs in the streets. Happily, the city is easily accessible by sea, and protection can and doubtless will promptly be afforded to all who are in danger. The American warship Detroit is at hand, and there are probably British or other foreign ships, whose guns will serve, if need be, to check the ardor of the rioters. The fresh outbreak will serve, however, to strengthen the demands of Mr. Denby and the other foreign representatives at Peking for earnest and decisive action by the Chinese Government. That Government can put an end to these outrages, if it will. If it will not do so, America and Europe will know how to deal with it. There are within the resources of civilization arguments to which even the "Son of Heaven" must yield.

"WHITNEY'S CHANCES."

Nothing could be more appropriate after a man has positively declined to be a candidate for the Presidency than to proceed to take a vote as to what his chances are now that by his own motion he has destroyed whatever he originally had. Seeing this, "The New-York World," after having drawn from Mr. William C. Whitney a positive statement that he was not a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, at once set about collecting the opinions of the editors of the Democratic newspapers in this State regarding that gentleman's present popularity and his strength with the party. And as Democratic editors up the State are not averse to the publication of their opinions upon great questions in a metropolitan daily, "The World" has succeeded in amassing a large and picturesque collection. Its inquiries, distributed in a circular letter, were: First, "How Whitney would run with Cleveland out of the field?" second, "Would he carry the State?" third, "Is he popular?" and fourth, "What is the feeling of Democrats in your section?" These are searching questions to put concerning a private citizen, whose expressed desire to be left in retirement is made the occasion for dragging him into not only the glare of publicity, but the focus of criticism. Replies were forthcoming, however, all the same. And even if they serve no other purpose, they may afford Mr. Whitney some entertainment as showing the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens when not running for office.

It will no doubt be exceedingly gratifying to him to be assured by Mr. Ford of "The Albany Argus," that he "is well known in Albany." Not only that, but "he is very popular among Albany Democrats." Mr. Ford adds that "the belief here is that he means it when he says that he is 'not a candidate and will not accept.'" Which may possibly account for his popularity, but, at any rate, is complimentary to his sincerity. Mr. Northrup, of "The Syracuse News," thinks he is "the ideal candidate," and that he "meets the requirements of the hour." The "ideal candidate," we presume, is the candidate who declines to be a candidate until he is actually nominated—as, for instance, Horatio Seymour did in 1868, as David B. Hill did in this State last year and as James E. Campbell did the other day in Ohio. Mr. Whitney certainly meets this "requirement of the hour." The Editor of "The Watertown Herald" says "Whitney would run," but that "Flower is stronger"—he doubtless means stronger in Watertown, where Flower lives. This editor, however, does not think that any Democrat can carry New-York State—not even Flower, Mr. Greenhow, of Hornesville, is of the opinion that Whitney "would get every 'Democratic' vote, and would carry the State 'if the mysterious swing of the pendulum due 'toward the Republican side next year could 'be arrested.' Greenhow, it will be perceived, is cordial but not confident. What Greenhow fears is "the mysterious swing of the pendulum." We suspect that Mr. Whitney is in entire agreement with Greenhow about the pendulum. He "meets the requirements of the hour" by knowing when it is due to swing.

Very brief is the answer of the Editor of "The Rome Sentinel." He says "Whitney would run 'like a steer in the corn. Democrats here all 'like him.'" Nothing could be more graphic. Democratic candidates from Grover Cleveland down run "like a steer in the corn" in 1862, and ever since. The "corn" shows it. It is very exciting, but not good for agriculture, or for anything else except the "steer." But it is Mr. Joseph O'Connor, of "The Rochester Post-Express," who answers the inquiries with the most brevity, directness and veracity, not unminged with characteristic humor. As to how Mr. Whitney would run, Mr. O'Connor says, "As well 'as money and good management would enable 'him to run.'" To the question, "Would he carry the State?" he answers, "I think not." To the inquiry, "Is he popular?" he replies, "Not so popular as he used to be." And to the last interrogatory, "What is the feeling of Democrats in your section?" Mr. O'Connor, with refreshing frankness, says, "I am one of serene indifference." These responses of Mr. O'Connor are the gem of the collection. They may not be calculated to kindle Democratic enthusiasm or inspire confidence in the party, and they suggest perhaps the natural impatience of a busy man bored with impertinent questions, but they furnish the only gleam of humor in the whole series, and are certainly admirable for their candor and directness.

After all, we feel constrained to say that "The World," in compiling its conundrums, made a serious mistake in omitting any reference to the double-barrelled whistle with which the Metropolitan Traction Company equipped the conductors of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company early in the present season. That whistle is one of the most agonizing instruments of torture ever used by a greedy and grasping corporation to drive men to profanity and women to tears. Mr. Whitney is a large stockholder and extremely influential person in the company. The Tribune appealed to him to suppress it entirely, but it is still in occasional use by conductors, who resort to it in moods of exasperation. It would have been much more to the purpose if "The World" had sounded the Democratic editors up the State upon the question whether, in their judgment, any man, however lovely in character and otherwise popular, who was in any way responsible for that double-barrelled whistle could ever be President of the United States.

BRICE IN OHIO.

Bluff was called the distinctive Ohio game in the days of ex-Congressman and ex-Minister Schenck, and if Senator Brice resides in Ohio only one day in the year he evidently knows the Ohio game all the time. His performances in the Democratic convention were of the highest order. Nothing in the way of cheek could surpass his flowery and fulsome encomiums of President Cleveland, and when harmony is the one thing needful but often very servicable, the Senator has not labored to conform to facts, and why should he? The trifling circumstance that the tariff which he praises was denounced as infamous and pernicious by the President Mr. Brice prefers at this time to forget, and if he has had any differences about distribution of patronage, those also are pushed out of mind. The President is a great statesman and a great party leader, and Mr. Brice is careful not to mention that Mr. Cleveland's leadership of his party has been all the time toward the most crushing and irrevocable defeat.

When Mr. Richard Smith called attention in a letter printed by The Tribune to the hope of

Senator Brice that the Ohio Legislature might be captured by him and by the Democrats, there were many who thought the forecast decidedly weak and timorous. But Mr. Brice and Mr. Smith both know the fluctuating tendencies of voters in Hamilton County and a few other localities. If the Senator has successfully administered an opiate to all Administration hostility in Ohio, and at the same time has contrived to satisfy the drifting and uncertain elements in a few of the large counties, he can lay out his resources in the coming campaign with all his wonted liberality, and with some chance of success, even if the State gives a large popular majority for the Republican ticket, as it probably will. The nomination of ex-Governor Campbell was a master-stroke for Mr. Brice, and while the Democratic candidate for Governor has but poor chances of election, his personal popularity with Democrats may help the candidate for Senator in many close and doubtful districts.

All the hopes of the Senator and his Democratic friends as to the coming election in Ohio are based upon the idea that improvement in business and in wages of labor will restore to the Democratic ranks many thousand Democrats who voted Republican ballots last fall and the year before for the express purpose of condemning the Democratic National policy. The result will be watched with much interest, because it may indicate in some measure how far the hostility of Democrats in other Western States to the economic policy of their party has been appeased by events. Every one knows that the tariff enacted, through the efforts of Mr. Brice and a few other Democratic Senators, who were denounced as traitors by their political associates, was decidedly less harmful than the tariff which the party had pledged itself to enact, and which the great majority of Democrats in Congress wanted to adopt. All know, also, that the results have been distinctly less harmful than those richly apprehended when the House bill or the bill of the Senate Finance Committee seemed likely to pass. How far the voters are disposed to forgive the party for what it deliberately promised and tried to do, because half a dozen Senators defeated its persistent efforts in that direction, is an interesting question which the election may help to answer.

Evidently Senator Brice believes that the silver men in the Democratic party have been frowncd or frightened into submission. It is possible that he may find this a fatal mistake. Ever since "Foghorn" Allen carried Ohio with his promise of more money for the millions the temper of Democrats in that State has leaned strongly toward every form of financial heresy and folly. It will be really surprising if the Senator does not find that his own party is the most important block in the way of his success. The chances are that Democrats of the silver persuasion, the old inflationists and repudiators and "more money" men, may seize the opportunity to manifest their feelings about Senator Brice and his wing of the party. Kentucky shows that it is easier to nominate than to elect a Democrat this year.

DUBLIN CASTLE.

The "Irish question" promises to assume presently a novel phase. There is talk of abolishing the Lord-Lieutenancy. There has been such talk before, but it either has not been serious or has not been at a time or in circumstances that made its fulfillment practicable. Now it is entirely serious. Public men and journals of undoubted authority are discussing the scheme favorably. Some of the strongest and best supporters of the Government are urging that such action be promptly taken. Moreover, present circumstances render the achievement of the project entirely feasible. The Unionist Government has so strong a majority in Parliament that it can do practically as it pleases. Even were such not the case, the measure could probably be enacted with little trouble. There is small reason to suppose that any party in Parliament would seriously object to it. If any did, it would be on purely factious grounds.

The Irish Nationalists could not consistently oppose such action. For years they have regarded Dublin Castle as the chief badge of their subjection to the Saxon, and have held the "Dublin Castle gang" as the object of their most bitter execration. No Lord-Lieutenant has ever been really popular with them, not even those sent over by Mr. Gladstone's later Governments. The little favor any one may have enjoyed has been personal, and in spite of his office and not because of it. The Irish Unionists, if we may accept Colonel Sanderson as their spokesman, have long been desirous of the abolition of the office. Nor is there any reason why English Liberals, Radicals or Home Rulers should wish it preserved. If they do, they are inconsistent with their expressed principle, namely, that the wishes of the Irish should govern Irish affairs. Finally, the Unionists themselves ought of all to be most ready to abolish it. For the Lord-Lieutenancy is a symbol of partial and imperfect union, and by its abolition the Union to which they profess to be devoted would be made much more real and complete.

The Lord-Lieutenancy is, indeed, and has always been, an anomaly. It is a contradiction of the theory on which the United Kingdom is formed. That theory is that the four States—England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland—are on an equal footing. They are equal partners in the Union. That has been the argument of the Unionists in their opposition to Home Rule for Ireland. Why, they ask, should Ireland have a separate Parliament and Ministry when no other of the four partners has? If Ireland is to have Home Rule, Scotland ought also to have it, with a Parliament at Edinburgh; and Wales, too; and England should have at Westminster a Parliament that should attend exclusively to English affairs, and not have to meddle with the affairs of the rest of the Kingdom. Well, that is logical. But if, on that line of argument, a Parliament is to be denied to Ireland, because Scotland has none and Wales has none, how can any one justify the imposition of a Lord-Lieutenant upon Ireland, when no other member of the United Kingdom has one?

It is time for Irish affairs to be put upon a more consistent basis. If Ireland is not a full member of the United Kingdom, but an inferior, a conquered province, or a mere colony, doubtless the Lord-Lieutenancy should be retained, as it is in other colonies. But then, to be logical, Irish representatives should be excluded from Westminster, and an Irish Parliament should be re-established in Dublin. In brief, Ireland should rule herself, under a Viceroy or Governor-General, just as Canada, and the Cape, and the Australian Colonies do. If, on the other hand, she is a full member of the Kingdom, she should be treated exactly as the other members are. The Lord-Lieutenancy, which is a mark of discrimination and inferiority, should be abolished. In its place a royal residence should be established there, and the sovereign or some other member of the royal family should live there at least a part of each year. Wales is honored in the title of the Heir-Apparent. Scotland contains the Queen's favorite residence. But Ireland is forsaken. The Prince of Wales has been known to go over there for a few days to attend the Punctestown races, but that is all. The Irish are practically made to feel that they are subjects of an alien sovereign. What wonder if their allegiance be thus weakened? England herself was not much in love with the Georges when they spent most of their time and money in Hanover.

The Irish might not accept the new order of things as a satisfactory substitute for Home

Rule. Many of them certainly would not. There is reason to believe, however, that the change would be regarded with a considerable degree of general favor, and that it would tend to strengthen the bond of union, of late so sorely strained, between the parts of the Kingdom. It is an experiment which the present Government, more than any other for many years, is in a position to try, with little trouble or danger. In the matter of government it would not lessen imperial authority in Ireland in the least degree. In the matter of money expense, it would probably be more economical than the present system. And in the matter of politics, and the relationship between Ireland and the rest of the Kingdom, it could certainly do no harm, and might be productive of great good.

Apparently the hour and the man will meet when Richard Croker returns and re-enters Tammany Hall.

It is not to be expected that much progress will be made in this country in the use of the horseless carriage until our mileage of good pavements and good roads is as essential for electric carriages as for bicycles. Still, the introduction of motor carriages is to be welcomed, for they will operate as a powerful stimulus in strengthening the movement for good roads. The bicycle has done not a little in that direction. It would be more if the wheelmen should labor earnestly and unitedly to that end. When carriages that run without horses are adopted their owners will not rest until the condition of the highways is greatly improved.

The more the architect of the collapsed building tells, the more evident is it that he is a per cent man.

New-York has never had an official who could stand more stirring up than District Attorney Fellows, or one who needed it more. His constitutional disinclination to doing his duty is phenomenal, and the members of his staff suffer from the same disability.

In Woodbury, N. J., swearing in the streets on Sunday is not regarded as belonging to those works of necessity or charity which the statute permits. A youth addicted to the practice was recently fined \$2, and, having no assets except his openly profane, the sum was paid by his parent, accompanied with week-day expletives of similar character, but not covered by any interdictory statute. The complainant was a local hackman, seven feet long, with whom the mulleted parent naturally desired to get even. He searched the pandects of the town, but found in them nothing to prevent a hackman from being seven feet long, or any length which would go under bridges, but did find a statute forbidding him to fly his craft on Sunday. It was quickly incited with the dust of ages, having never been brought into use since its institution, but after being cleaned up and dry-polished it was found to be in working order, and the hackman who had been raking in fares on Sunday during his entire professional existence was brought up and fined the same amount as that imposed upon the profane and obstreperous youth aforesaid. He was an orphan, and had to pay the sum himself, the proceeding giving great joy to his fellow-charioters, who had nevertheless been themselves consistent violators of the statute. So he complained of them, and they were all like a lump.

This put a new face on matters, and they have joined their forces against all Sunday industries, no matter how apparently urgent their need. They propose to shut up the harmless, necessary druggist and to put a Westinghouse airbrake on the sexton and the undertaker, and whose layeth his hand to any sort of Sabbath labor. Under these circumstances Woodbury promises to become the banner town of the State, so far as Sunday observance is concerned. Bulletins will no doubt be issued from time to time showing how the scheme works, thus giving other communes a chance to adopt it if it is found satisfactory. Few of them are likely to be without a profane youth to set the ball rolling, but it is not likely that any of them possesses a hackman seven feet long to organize himself into the St. Paul of the crusade, but their endeavors may flatten out here and there; and a measure of good may attend them, and the manners and morals of the Commonwealth be considerably improved.

The careless drivers of trucks, grocer wagons and other vehicles are a nuisance and a menace to life and limb. They ought to be sternly suppressed.

The statement is now positively made that there will be no bullfight—not even a sham one—at the Atlanta Exposition. That decision is wise. The people of the United States have no desire to see any such "amusement" imported into this country. It was tried in this city ten or fifteen years ago, but the promoters did not receive sufficient support to continue the experiment after one or two exhibitions.

Fifty-seven new operas were produced in the Italian opera houses last season, all failures. Thus destiny, which imperils the generations, also protects them. If all the composers who try succeeded, the world would be turned into a boiler factory in short order and there would be no living in it. But, happily for everybody except themselves, they score a good many failures, and with these silence like a poultice comes to heal their blows of sound; otherwise the Peninsula would be too noisy for habitation and its echoes would drown out the joy of life in many a land beyond its boundaries. When Music, heavenly maid, was young, she knew enough to hold her tongue, but so far as Italy is concerned she seems to have forgotten her primal wisdom. According to the apothegm of Hesiod, a part is sometimes more than the whole, and the most modest fraction of fifty-seven operas would very likely exceed in interest the whole lot.

Richard Croker is coming back early in September. In the mean time the shutters might as well be put up on Tammany Hall. Whether any business will be done at the old stand apparently depends solely on the decision of the ex-Boss.

That Mayor of Havana, Cuba, who was recently good enough to communicate to an American public his views on various subjects, including the Mora claim, is singularly misinformed. Like the self-constituted guardians of British interests in this country, from certain members of the Administration down to the humblest cuckoo in the roost at Fulton-st. and Broadway, he calls upon the United States to pay "the award made by the Behring Sea Commission" before making an unjust demand upon Spain for the settlement of the Mora claim. Señor Alvarez, as we have said, is singularly misinformed. It will be news, for instance, to most people to be told that the Behring Sea Commission made an award of \$450,000 in favor of Great Britain. As a matter of fact, it did nothing of the kind. It left the question of damages to be determined by the interested Governments at some future time. Mr. Gresham proposed a settlement on the basis of the figures mentioned, dependent, however, upon the approval of Congress. This latter condition was well understood by the Government of Great Britain. The settlement of the Mora claim, on the other hand, was of Spain's own choosing. It offered certain terms which we accepted. There was no condition as to consent of the Cortes attached to it. That wasn't really required at the time the offer was made. The Spanish Government might have paid the claim out of hand at that time if it had chosen to do so. For nearly ten years this Government has waited for the fulfillment of a promise solemnly given. As for the talk of the "injustice" of the demand upon Spain, it is nonsense. The justice of the claim was admitted by Spain more than once without constraint and of her own free will. We men-

tion these few points to set Señor Alvarez and others right. We have hopes for the impulsive Mayor of Havana, but very little for the cuckoo.

PERSONAL.

Leonard W. Volk, the well-known sculptor, died on Sunday last at Osceola, Wis. Mr. Volk was born in Wellburg, N. Y., in 1828, and went to Chicago in 1857. He was one of the most famous of American sculptors, his bust of Lincoln being conceded to be the best in existence. He has other notable pieces of the Henry Clay monument, at Chicago; the statue of the Henry Clay monument, at Washington, N. Y.; Lincoln, in the State House, at Springfield; and busts of Henry Clay, Zachary Taylor, Daniel Brainerd, Bishop Fowler, David Davis, Thomas B. Bryan, Leonard Sweet and Elihu B. Washburn.

Miss Powderly, the American secretary to Lady Henry Somerset, is not related to the labor agitator, she is a New-England woman, with a college education, whose talents and abilities are many. She is a linguist, musician, stenographer and typewriter, besides being a beautiful penman.

John I. Blair celebrated the ninety-third anniversary of his birth at his home in Blairtown, N. J., on Thursday. Mr. Blair is a conspicuous illustration of the theory that a very busy life promotes longevity. Few men in this country or anywhere have been so closely identified with so many important enterprises. Beginning his career as a country merchant, in which he achieved marked success, he became an extensive manufacturer, developed iron and coal mines, managed railroads East and West, had the honor and finally became a director in seven roads. His energies found employment in many directions, and in all of these activities he exhibited Gladstonian vitality.

The Rev. Dr. George Thomas Dowling is to preach every Sunday morning during September in this city at Grace Episcopal Church, in the absence of the rector, the Rev. Dr. Huntington.

Mrs. Marion Foster Washburne, who has begun a crusade against the methods of a certain class of the furniture dealers in Chicago who sell on the installment plan, is said to be a woman of great energy and force of character. She is the daughter of a physician and the wife of Dr. G. F. Washburne, a member of the Chicago Medical Association and a good speaker.

A cable dispatch reported a few days ago that the Czarevitch, Grand-duke Georges, had left the mild climate of the Caucasus, where he had been ordered by the doctors to reside, on account of his consumptive condition, and that he had gone to Denmark, at the court of his maternal grandfather, the late Emperor of Russia. It was rumored that this indicated an improvement in his health, but it appeared from an imprudent publication in the latest European papers at hand that it was not so. Recently the Dowager Czarina, widow of Alexander III, paid a visit to her son Georges at Abas-Joumae in the Caucasus. The Prince, who entertains no illusion in regard to his physical condition, begged permission to visit once more the capital of the North. The Czarina, however, refused to allow this last wish of her son, and she took him to Peterhof. But they remained there one day only, for the Czarina, who is a very devoted mother, had an immediate catastrophe might occur if his brother, the Czarevitch, prolonged beyond a stay of twenty-four hours his absence from the palace. He had been excessively insubordinate. The sick Grand-duke started, therefore, immediately, accompanied by his mother, the Grand-duchess Olga and the Grand-duke Michel, for Copenhagen.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Tulare, Cal., boasts of a woman engineer who has charge of the great engine in one of the largest lumber mills near there. She is not obliged to call upon a man when the machine is out of order, as she is fully able to repair it herself.

She intensely musical—Oh! you can't think how I love this song; listen, now he's coming to the refrain.

One of the Kansas papers contained the following "society" item the other day: "Maud Hastings was pretty busy while here last week. She broke John Sayre's skate to ride, raked alfalfa, pitched wheat and killed a snake. Come again, Maudie!"

DELUSION.

Her mouth was like a puckered rose.
 So innocent and sweet,
 Whose glowing lips in rest repose,
 Looked good enough to